

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 480 667

SE 068 021

AUTHOR Rushton, Erik; Ryan, Emily; Swift, Charles  
TITLE Ball Bounce Experiment. Grades 3-5.  
INSTITUTION Tufts Univ., Medford, MA.  
PUB DATE 2001-00-00  
NOTE 15p.; Produced by the Office for Technology and Industry Collaboration. For other activities in this series, see SE 068 011-041.  
AVAILABLE FROM Web site: [www.prek-12engineering.org/activities/](http://www.prek-12engineering.org/activities/) .  
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052)  
EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.  
DESCRIPTORS Critical Thinking; Data Analysis; Data Interpretation; Elementary Education; \*Experiential Learning; Graphs; Hands on Science; Physics; Science Activities; Science Instruction; Science Process Skills; Teamwork

ABSTRACT

Many of today's popular sports are based around the use of a ball yet none are alike. In fact, they are all designed with specific characteristics in mind. In this activity, students investigate different balls' ability to bounce and represent the data they collect graphically. This activity uses a time frame of 100 minutes. (Author/SOE)

---

## Activity: **Ball Bounce Experiment**

---

### GRADE LEVELS: 3-5

### SUMMARY:

Many of today's popular sports are based around the use of a ball, yet none are alike. In fact they are all designed with specific characteristics in mind. Students will investigate different ball's ability to bounce and represent the data they collect graphically.

LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY [1 = Least Difficult: 5 = Most Difficult]

5 - most difficult

### TIME REQUIRED

100 minutes (2 or 3 class periods)

### COST

none, if all materials available from physical education department

### STANDARDS:

- 1.1 Identify materials used to accomplish a design task based on a specific property (i.e. weight, strength, hardness, and flexibility).
- 2.2 Describe different ways in which a problem can be represented (e.g. sketches, diagrams, graphic organizers, and lists).

### WHAT WILL THE STUDENTS LEARN?

How to run an experiment, how to collect data.

How to present data.

How to interpret graphs.

How to graph results.

Teamwork

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND  
DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS  
BEEN GRANTED BY

M. NEWELL

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES  
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement  
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION  
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as  
received from the person or organization  
originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to  
improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this  
document do not necessarily represent  
official OERI position or policy.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

This lesson would coincide well with math graphing lessons.

Different types of balls bounce differently.

### **RESOURCES:**

- <http://wwwslap.cern.ch/doc/NExS/html/node260.html>  
Description of different graph, i.e. line, scatter, bar, pie. Nice example pictures.
- <http://www.mathleague.com/help/data/data.htm>  
Examples of graphs and how to use different types, and how to calculate mean, medium, mode.
- <http://nces.ed.gov/nceskids/Graphing/>  
Allows children to create graphs and experiment with probability.

## **MATERIALS:**

Four Different Balls to test: i.e. super ball, tennis ball, basketball, kickball, baseball etc.

1-stopwatch per group

1-yard stick per group

## **PREPARATION:**

Collect materials and copy worksheets.

## **DIRECTIONS:**

1. Explain the 2 tests that will be done to determine the bouncing properties of different balls.
2. Divide the class into groups of 3 students. One student will be the recorder, one will drop the ball, and one will be the timekeeper.
- 3a. Assign each group a ball. After running both tests on that ball, the group will switch balls (rotate) and test a new ball until all balls have been tested by each group.
- 3b. Conduct the tests.

TEST 1: BALL BOUNCE HEIGHT COMPARISON - The first time you drop the ball do not take a measurement, just watch where the ball goes so the next time the observer will be prepared where to look. This will help to greatly increase the accuracy of the experiments. Drop a ball from one foot off of the floor, slightly in front of a yardstick. Measure the height the ball reaches after the first bounce and record. Repeat this test from 2 ft, 3 ft, and 1/2 ft. Do this test for each ball and record data. You may have to try more than once to accurately judge the height of the first bounce.

TEST 2: BALL BOUNCE TIME COMPARISON - Drop a ball from a height of 3 ft, timing from when the ball is released until the ball stops bouncing. Record the time. Repeat this test for each ball. Talk with the students about coming up with a system for releasing the ball and starting the stop watch. Possible suggestions are to have the same student drop the ball and start the watch, or have the two students count down from 5.

5. Graph group results. (if this activity is not able to be accompanied by a math lesson on graphing you can introduce the topic before the activity starts or perhaps after the class has recorded all of its data and worked through it as a group.)

6. Compare results as a class.

### **INVESTIGATING QUESTIONS:**

Could you play basketball with a superball?

Do smaller balls bounce higher?

Do heavier balls bounce higher?

Why are your results different from other groups results?

Why do some balls bounce higher than others?

What other tests can you perform with the balls?

Why is the design of a ball important?

## REFERENCES:

None

Rubric for Performance Assessment				
Activity Title: Ball bounce experiment				Grade Level: 3-5
	1	2	3	
Criteria	Developing	Proficient	Advanced	Weight (X factor)
Data Collection	Missing some data and doesn't appear accurate.	Data may not be completely accurate.	All data is collected for each ball. Everything is accurate.	
Cooperation	No group work.	Little contribution to group work.	Contributes as expected to group work.	
Results	Graphs not complete.	Graphs not completely accurate and not labeled completely.	All graphs accurate and well presented.	
<b>Total:</b>				

Teacher Comments:

## Characteristics of Balls

Name \_\_\_\_\_

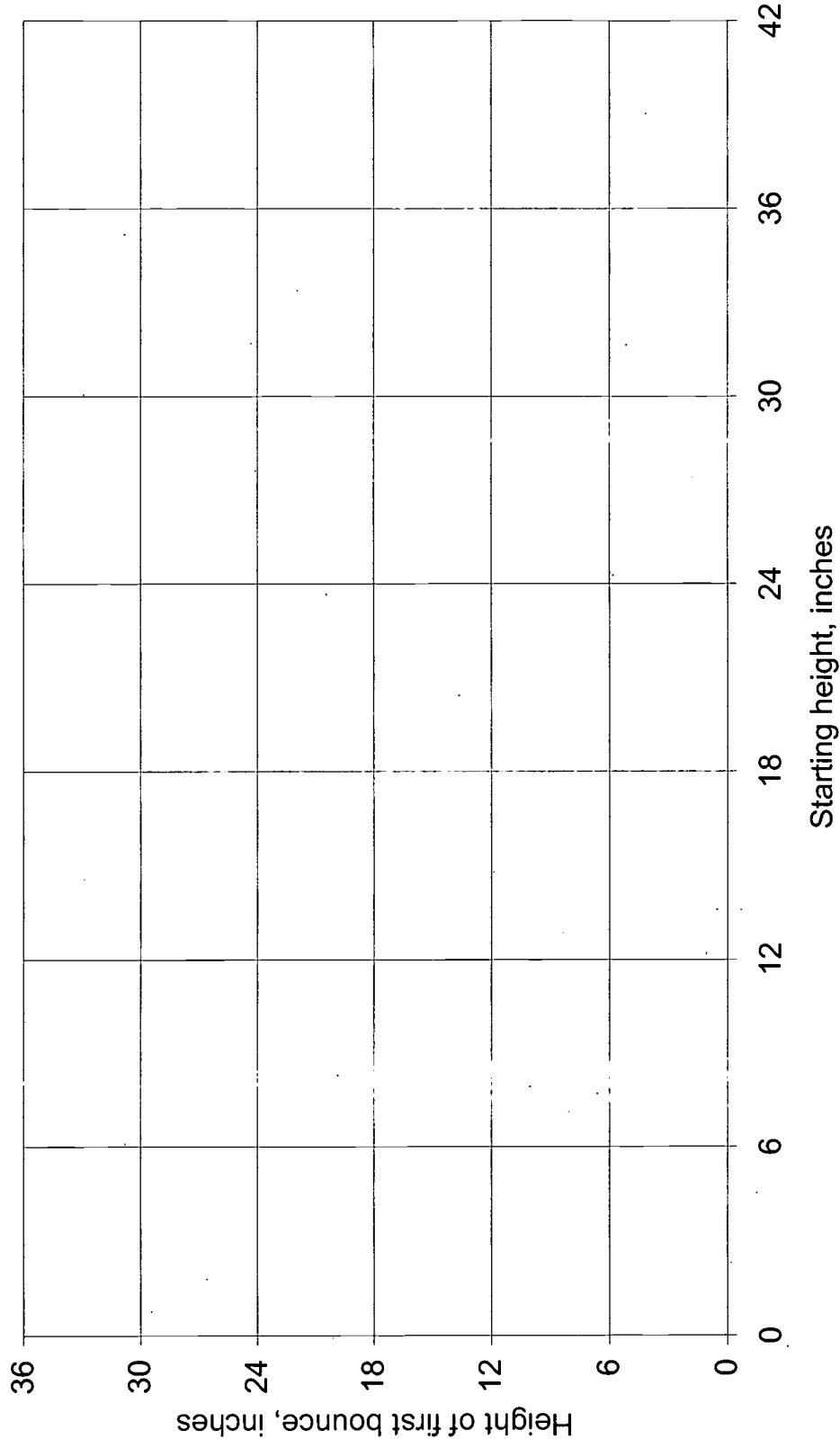
BALL	MATERIAL	SIZE	COMPOSITION (HOLLOW OR SOLID)	WEIGHT (HEAVY OR LIGHT)

# BALL BOUNCE EXPERIMENT 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## BAR GRAPH COMPARING FIRST BOUNCE HEIGHT COMPARISON FOR

BALL \_\_\_\_\_



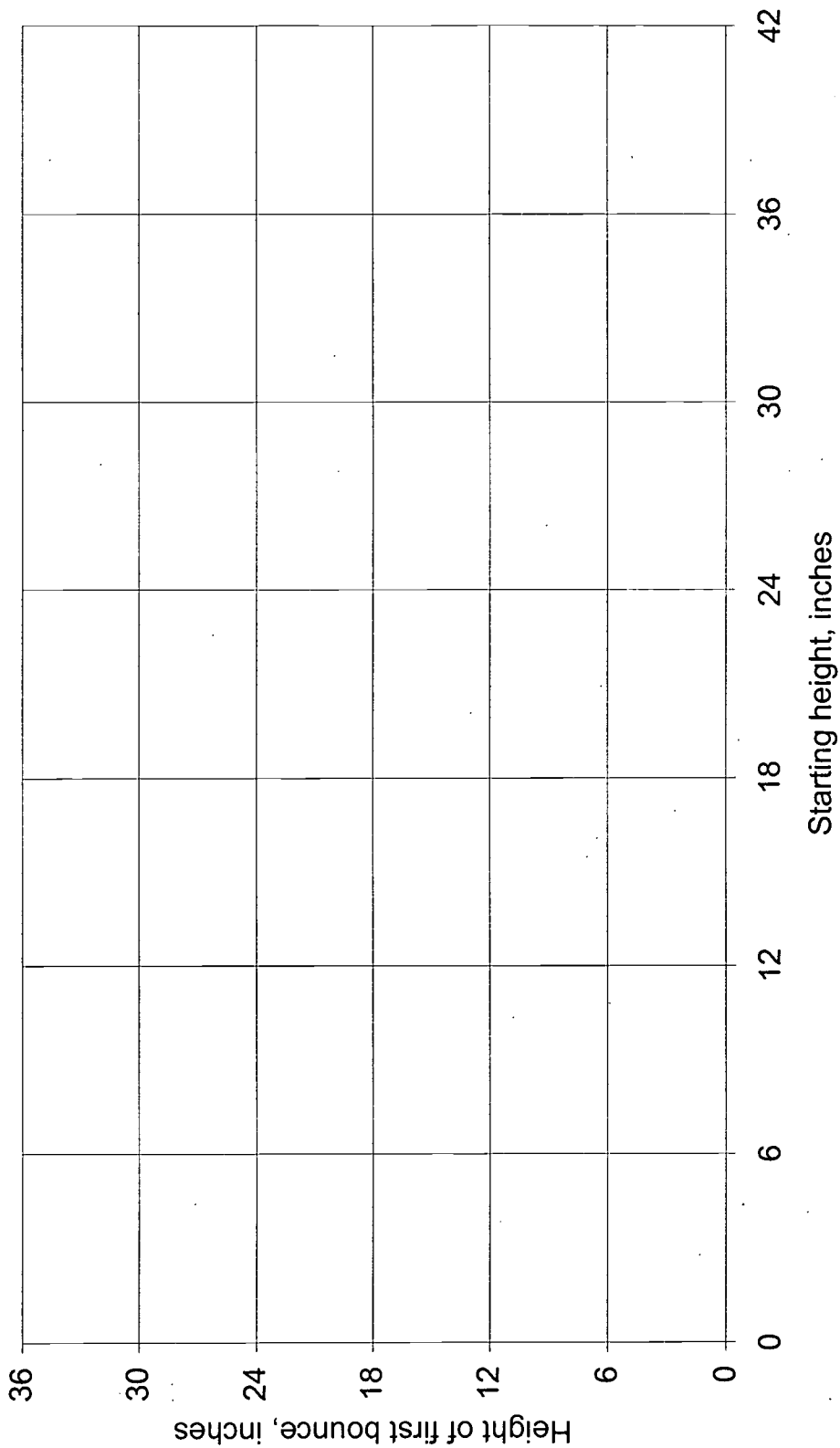


# BALL BOUNCE EXPERIMENT 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## BAR GRAPH COMPARING FIRST BOUNCE HEIGHT COMPARISON FOR

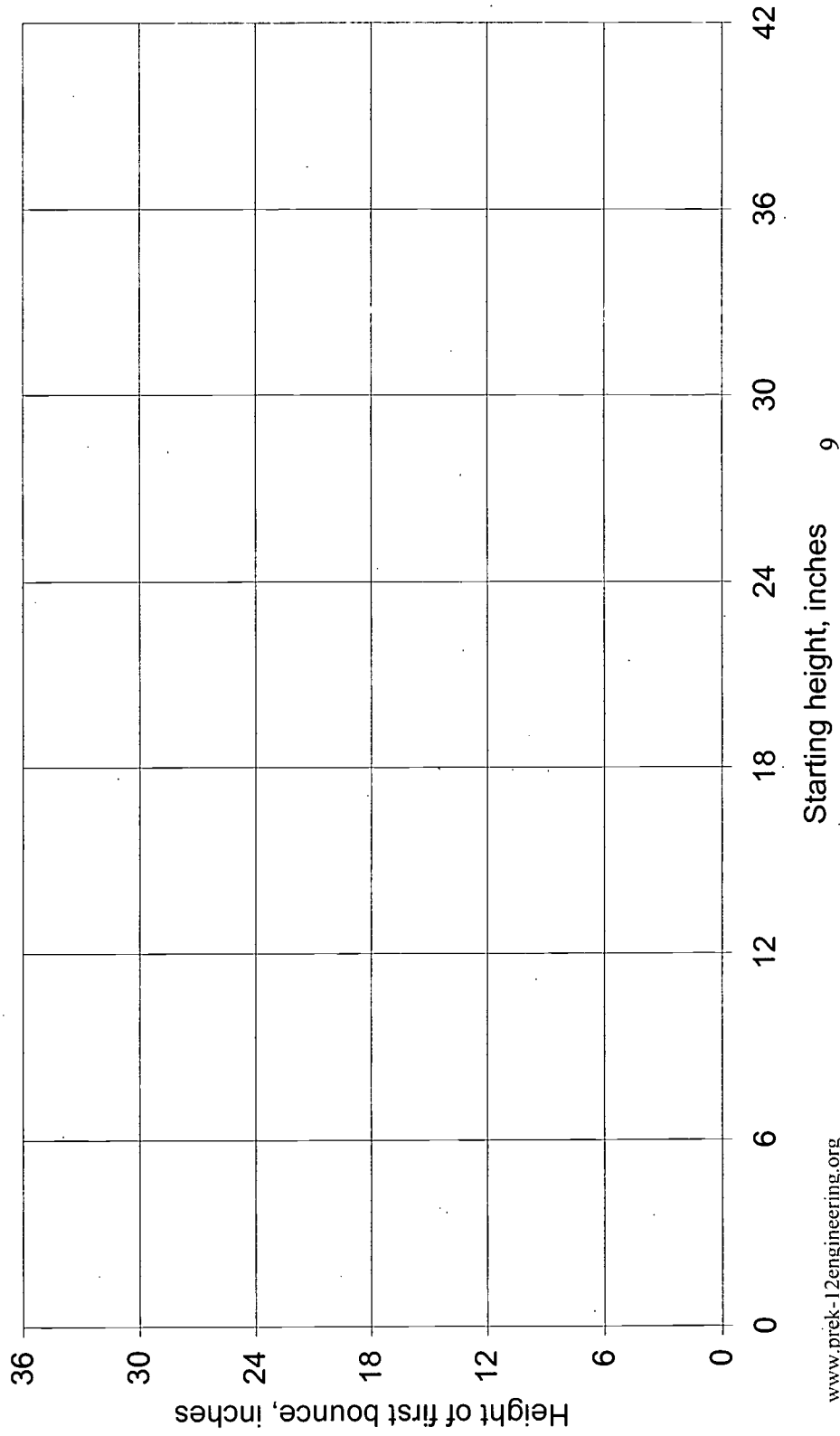
BALL \_\_\_\_\_



# BALL BOUNCE EXPERIMENT 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## BAR GRAPH COMPARING FIRST BOUNCE HEIGHT COMPARISON FOR BALL \_\_\_\_\_



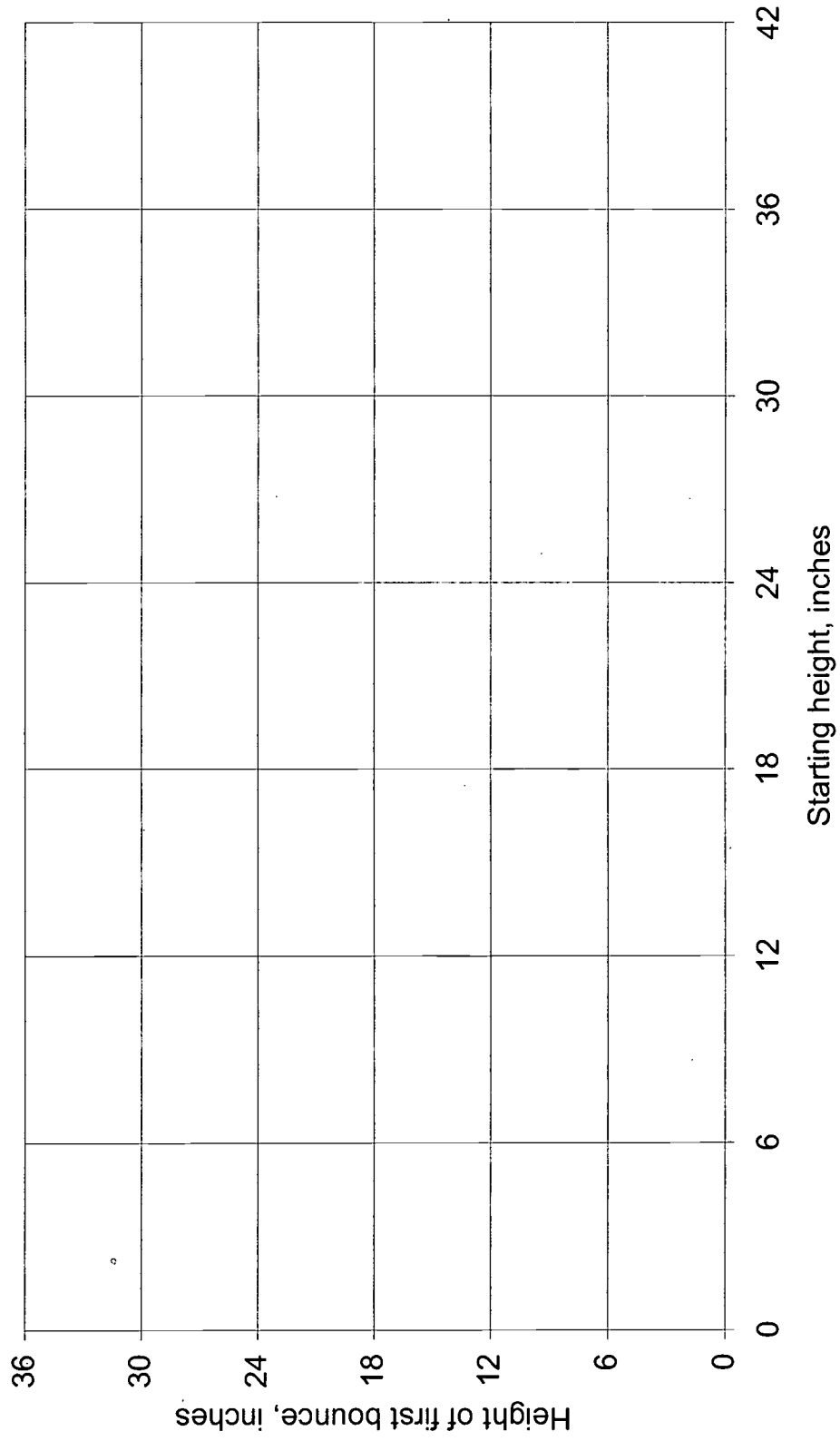
[www.prek-12engineering.org](http://www.prek-12engineering.org)  
Copyright © 2001  
All Rights Reserved

# BALL BOUNCE EXPERIMENT 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## BAR GRAPH COMPARING FIRST BOUNCE HEIGHT COMPARISON FOR

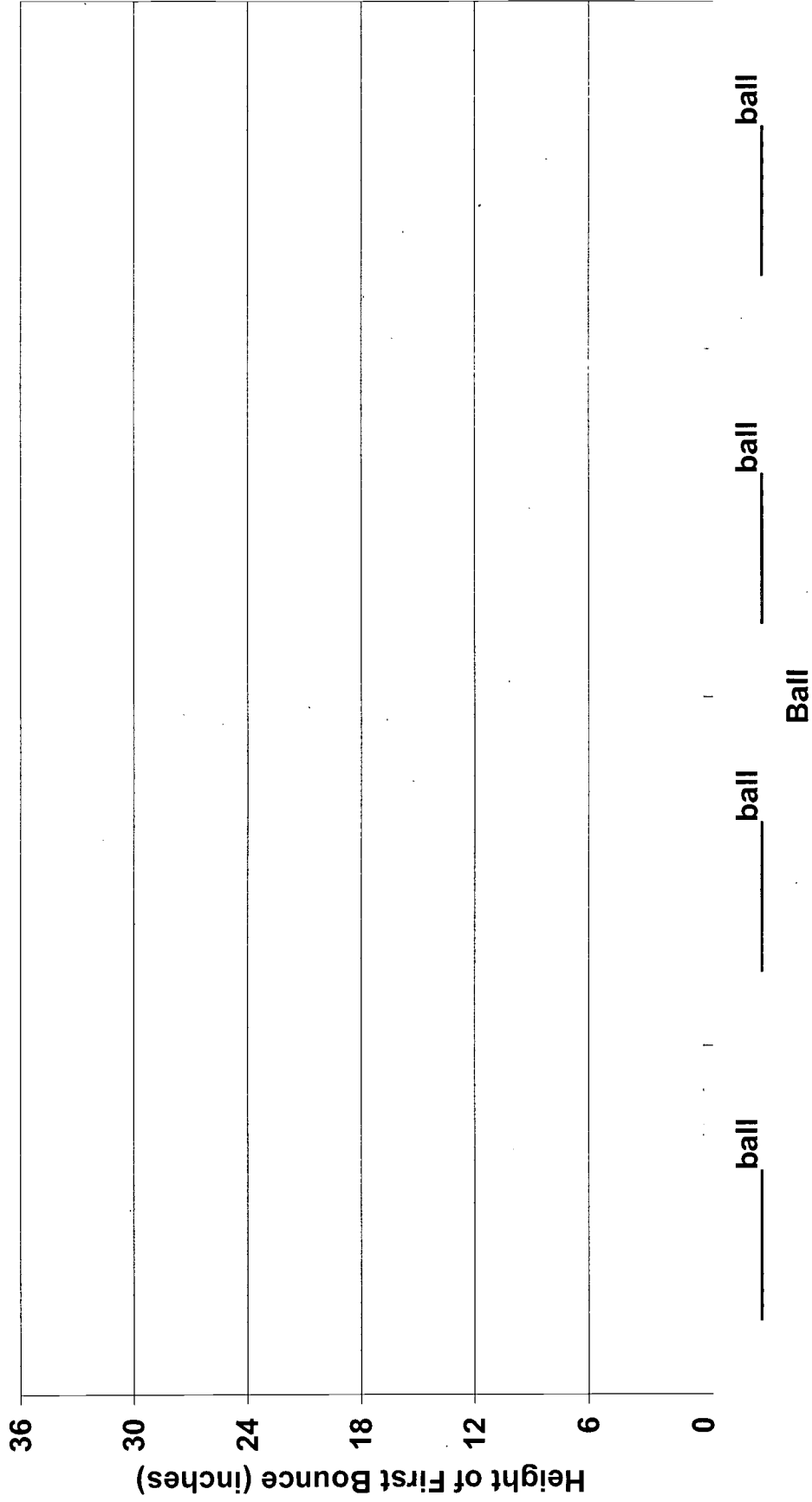
BALL \_\_\_\_\_



# BALL BOUNCE EXPERIMENT 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

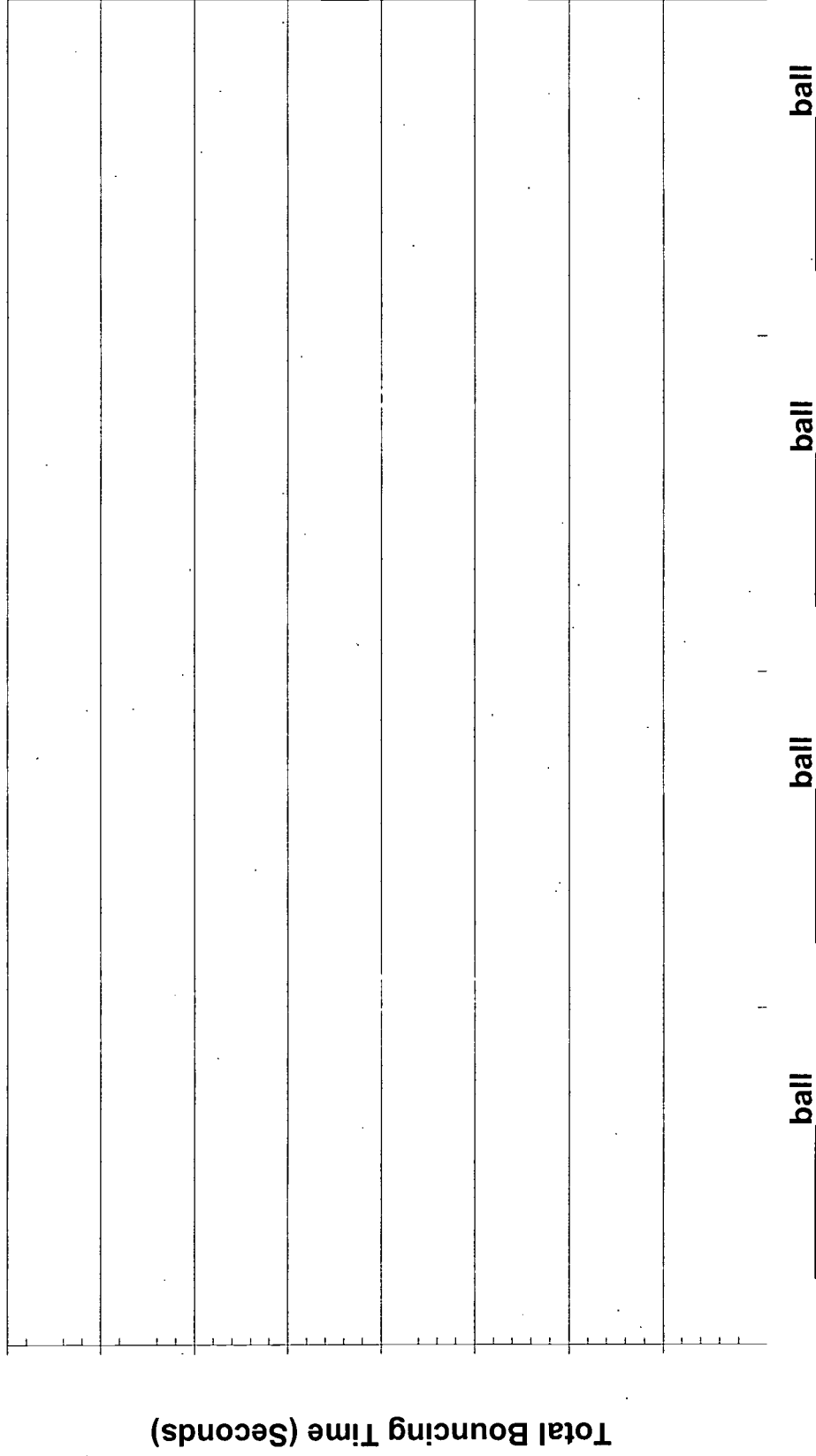
## BAR GRAPH COMPARING HEIGHT OF FIRST BOUNCE OF DIFFERENT BALLS AT 36 INCHES



# BALL BOUNCE EXPERIMENT 2

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## BAR GRAPH COMPARING BOUNCE TIMES FOR DIFFERENT BALLS



## TEST ONE: BALL BOUNCE HEIGHT COMPARISON

Ball \_\_\_\_\_

Starting height (inches)	Height of first bounce (inches)
0 inches	
12 inches	
24 inches	
36 inches	

Ball \_\_\_\_\_

Starting height (inches)	Height of first bounce (inches)
0 inches	
12 inches	
24 inches	
36 inches	

Ball \_\_\_\_\_

Starting height (inches)	Height of first bounce (inches)
0 inches	
12 inches	
24 inches	
36 inches	

Ball \_\_\_\_\_

Starting height (inches)	Height of first bounce (inches)
0 inches	
12 inches	
24 inches	
36 inches	

## TEST TWO: BALL BOUNCE TIME COMPARISON

Ball	Time until bouncing stops (seconds)

## Activity Evaluation Form

Activity Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade Level the Activity was implemented at: \_\_\_\_\_

Was this Activity effective at this grade level (if so, why, and if not, why not)?

What were the Activity's strong points?

What were its weak points?

Was the suggested Time Required sufficient (if not, which aspects of the Activity took shorter or longer than expected)?

Was the supposed Cost accurate (if not, what were some factors that contributed to either lower or higher costs)?

Do you think that the Activity sufficiently represented the listed MA Framework Standards (if not, do you have suggestions that might improve the Activity's relevance)?

Was the suggested Preparation sufficient in raising the students' initial familiarity with the Activity's topic (if not, do you have suggestions of steps that might be added here)?

If there were any attached Rubrics or Worksheets, were they effective (if not, do you have suggestions for their improvement)?

Please return to: CEEO  
105 Anderson Hall  
Tufts University  
Medford, MA 02155

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

see 0021

U.S. Department of Education  
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)  
National Library of Education (NLE)  
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

Reproduction Release  
(Specific Document)

I. DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION:

Title: PreK-12 Engineering Activities

- 1) Touch and Discover, Grades PreK-2  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d2/Touchdiscover.pdf>
- 2) Invent a Backscratcher from Everyday Materials, Grades PreK-2  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d28/Backscratcher.pdf>
- 3) Compare Human-Made Objects with Natural Objects, Grades PreK-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d34/HumanvsNatural.pdf>
- 4) Do Different Colors Absorb Heat Better?, Grades PreK-2  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d37/Absorbheat.pdf>
- 5) Which Roof is Tops?, Grades PreK-2  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d44/RoofTops.pdf>
- 6) Make Your Own Recycled Paper, Grades PreK-2  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d56/Recycle.pdf>
- 7) Build an Approximate Scale Model of an Object Using LEGOs, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d3/LegoScaleModel.pdf>
- 8) Design Weather Instruments using Lego Sensors, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d4/LegoWeather.pdf>
- 9) Space Shelter, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d5/SpaceShelter.pdf>
- 10) Build a Bird House, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d6/BirdHouse.pdf>
- 11) Ball Bounce Experiment, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d6/BallBounce.pdf>
- 12) Make an Alarm!, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d11/MakeAlarm.pdf>
- 13) Design Packing to Safely Mail Raw Spaghetti, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d17/MailSpaghetti.pdf>
- 14) Disassemble a Click Pen, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d33/clickPen.pdf>



- 15) Construct And Test Roofs for Different Climates, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d35/ClimateRoof.pdf>
- 16) Compare Fabric Materials, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d36/Fabric.pdf>
- 17) A House is a House for Mc, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d52/House.pdf>
- 18) Water Filtration, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d53/Water Filtration.pdf>
- 19) What is the Best Insulator: Air, Styrofoam, Foil, or Cotton?, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d54/BestInsulator.pdf>
- 20) Design a Recycling Game!, Grades 3-5  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d55/Recycling.pdf>
- 21) Tower Investigation and the Egg, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d7/TowerEgg.pdf>
- 22) Wimpy Radar Antenna!, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d10/WimpyAntenna.pdf>
- 23) Portable Sundial, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d30/PortableSundial.pdf>
- 24) An Introduction To Loads Acting on Structures, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d31/IntroLoads.pdf>
- 25) Design Your Own Rube Goldberg Machine, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d32/RubeGoldberg.pdf>
- 26) Building Tetrahedral Kites, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d38/tetrakites.pdf>
- 27) Do as the Romans: Construct an Aqueduct!, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d39/Aqueduct.pdf>
- 28) Build an Earthquake City!!, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d40/EarthquakeCity.pdf>
- 29) Design a Parachute, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d41/Parachute.pdf>
- 30) The Squeeze is On, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d42/Squeeze.pdf>
- 31) Stop The Stretching, Grades 6-8  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d43/StopStretching.pdf>
- 32) Speaker Project, Grades 9-10  
<http://www.prek-12engineering.org/data/d13/Speaker.pdf>

Author(s): Erik Rushton, Emily Ryan, Charles Swift

Corporate Source: Tufts University

Publication Date:

## II. REPRODUCTION RELEASE:

In order to disseminate as widely as possible timely and significant materials of interest to the educational community, documents announced in the monthly abstract journal of the ERIC system, Resources in Education (RIE), are usually made available to users in microfiche, reproduced paper copy, and electronic media, and sold through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). Credit is given to the source of each document, and, if reproduction release is granted, one of the following notices is affixed to the document.

If permission is granted to reproduce and disseminate the identified document, please CHECK ONE of the following three options and sign in the indicated space following.

- ☒ Check here for Level 1 release, permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche or other ERIC archival media (e.g. electronic) and paper copy.
- ☐ Check here for Level 2A release, permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche and in electronic media for ERIC archival collection subscribers only.
- ☐ Check here for Level 2B release, permitting reproduction and dissemination in ERIC archival collection microfiche only.

Documents will be processed as indicated provided reproduction quality permits. If permission to reproduce is granted, but no box is checked, documents will be processed at Level 1.

I hereby grant to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) nonexclusive permission to reproduce and disseminate this document as indicated above. Reproduction from the ERIC microfiche, or electronic media by persons other than ERIC employees and its system contractors requires permission from the copyright holder. Exception is made for non-profit reproduction by libraries and other service agencies to satisfy information needs of educators in response to discrete inquiries.

Signature:



Printed Name/Position/Title: Margaret Newell, Associate Provost for Research

Organization/Address: Tufts University

136 Harrison Avenue, Suite 75K-401  
Boston, MA 02111

Telephone: 617-636-6550

Fax: 617-636-2917

E-mail Address: [peter.wong@tufts.edu](mailto:peter.wong@tufts.edu)

Date:

8/15/2003

### III. DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY INFORMATION (FROM NON-ERIC SOURCE):

If permission to reproduce is not granted to ERIC, or, if you wish ERIC to cite the availability of the document from another source, please provide the following information regarding the availability of the document. (ERIC will not announce a document unless it is publicly available, and a dependable source can be specified. Contributors should also be aware that ERIC selection criteria are significantly more stringent for documents that cannot be made available through EDRS.)

Publisher/Distributor:

Address:

Price:

### IV. REFERRAL OF ERIC TO COPYRIGHT/REPRODUCTION RIGHTS HOLDER:

If the right to grant this reproduction release is held by someone other than the addressee, please provide the appropriate name and address:

Name:

Address:

### V. WHERE TO SEND THIS FORM:

Send this form to:

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education  
Acquisitions  
1929 Kenny Road  
Columbus, OH 43210-1080

Telephone: (614) 292-6717

Toll Free: (800) 276-0462

FAX: (614) 292-0263

e-mail: [ericse@osu.edu](mailto:ericse@osu.edu)

WWW: <http://www.ericse.org>

EFF-088 (Rev. 9/97)